AQA

GCSE
Mathematics (Linear)

Higher Tier Paper 2
Mark scheme

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Version 1.0 Final

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

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Glossary for Mark Schemes

GCSE examinations are marked in such a way as to award positive achievement wherever possible. Thus, for GCSE Mathematics papers, marks are awarded under various categories.

If a student uses a method which is not explicitly covered by the mark scheme the same principles of marking should be applied. Credit should be given to any valid methods. Examiners should seek advice from their senior examiner if in any doubt.

M	Method marks are awarded for a correct method which could lead to a correct answer.
A	Accuracy marks are awarded when following on from a correct method. It is not necessary to always see the method. This can be implied.
B	Marks awarded independent of method.
ft	Follow through marks. Marks awarded for correct working following a mistake in an earlier step.
SC	Special case. Marks awarded for a common misinterpretation which has some mathematical worth.
M dep	A method mark dependent on a previous method mark being awarded.
B dep	A mark that can only be awarded if a previous independent mark has been awarded.
oe	Or equivalent. Accept answers that are equivalent. e.g. accept 0.5 as well as $\frac{1}{2}$
[*a*, *b*]	Accept values between *a* and *b* inclusive.
[a, b)	Accept values $a \leq \text{value} < b$
3.14 …	Accept answers which begin 3.14 e.g. 3.14, 3.142, 3.1416
Q	Marks awarded for quality of written communication
Use of brackets	It is not necessary to see the bracketed work to award the marks.

Examiners should consistently apply the following principles

Diagrams

Diagrams that have working on them should be treated like normal responses. If a diagram has been written on but the correct response is within the answer space, the work within the answer space should be marked. Working on diagrams that contradicts work within the answer space is not to be considered as choice but as working, and is not, therefore, penalised.

Responses which appear to come from incorrect methods

Whenever there is doubt as to whether a candidate has used an incorrect method to obtain an answer, as a general principle, the benefit of doubt must be given to the candidate. In cases where there is no doubt that the answer has come from incorrect working then the candidate should be penalised.

Questions which ask candidates to show working

Instructions on marking will be given but usually marks are not awarded to candidates who show no working.

Questions which do not ask candidates to show working

As a general principle, a correct response is awarded full marks.

Misread or miscopy

Candidates often copy values from a question incorrectly. If the examiner thinks that the candidate has made a genuine misread, then only the accuracy marks (A or B marks), up to a maximum of 2 marks are penalised. The method marks can still be awarded.

Further work

Once the correct answer has been seen, further working may be ignored unless it goes on to contradict the correct answer.

Choice

When a choice of answers and/or methods is given, mark each attempt. If both methods are valid then M marks can be awarded but any incorrect answer or method would result in marks being lost.

Work not replaced

Erased or crossed out work that is still legible should be marked.

Work replaced

Erased or crossed out work that has been replaced is not awarded marks.

Premature approximation

Rounding off too early can lead to inaccuracy in the final answer. This should be penalised by 1 mark unless instructed otherwise.

Paper 2 Higher Tier

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
1(a)	51	B1	
1(b)	123 – 2 or 121 or 11^2 seen	M1	
	11	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	11 × 11 + 2 (= 123) or 11^2 + 2 (= 123) embedded answer with or without an incorrect answer		M1A0
	$\sqrt{123}$ = 11.09, 11 or $\sqrt{123}$ = 11		M0A0
	T & I follow scheme		
2(a)	Fully correct enlargement	B3	B2 for enlargement SF2, wrong position or for any enlargement centre *P* or for 3 correct vertices plotted but no triangle drawn B1 for any other enlargement not SF1 or for 2 correct vertices plotted
	Additional Guidance		
	Mark intention		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
2(b)	**Alternative method 1**		
	Rotation	B1	
	Origin or (0, 0) or *O*	B1	oe
	180 (clockwise) or 180 (anticlockwise) or –180	B1	oe
	Alternative method 2		
	Enlargement and SF –1	B2	
	Origin or (0, 0) or *O*	B1	oe
	Additional Guidance		
	Rotation, (0, 0), 90 then 90		B1B1B0
	Accept 180C for 180 (clockwise)		B1
	Accept ½ turn for 180		B1
	Accept $\begin{pmatrix}0\\0\end{pmatrix}$ for origin		B1
	Enlargement (0, 0)		B0B1
	Allow rotate, rotating, rotational (symmetry)		B1
	Mixed transformations, eg translation of 180 reflection (0, 0)		B0B0B1 B0B1B0
	Do not accept turn for rotation		B0
	Double transformations eg Rotate, translate		B0B0B0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
3 **Alt 1** **Alt 2**	**Alternative method 1**		
	300 × 0.19 or 57	M1	oe 300 × 19 or 5700
	$\frac{5}{100}$ × their 57 or 2.85 or 1.05 seen	M1dep	oe $\frac{5}{100}$ × their 5700 or 285 or 1.05 seen
	their 57 + their 2.85 or their 57 × 1.05	M1dep	their 5700 + their 285 or their 5700 × 1.05 or 5985
	59.85	A1	
	Alternative method 2		
	$\frac{5}{100}$ × 0.19 or 0.0095 or 1.05 seen	M1	oe $\frac{5}{100}$ × 19 or 0.95 or 1.05 seen
	their 0.0095 + 0.19 or 1.05 × 0.19 or 0.1995	M1dep	oe their 0.95 + 19 or 1.05 × 19 or 19.95
	their 0.1995 × 300	M1dep	their 19.95 × 300 or 5985 or 1.05 × 19 × 3
	59.85	A1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
3 Alt 3	**Alternative method 3**		
	$\frac{5}{100} \times 300$ or 15 or 1.05 seen	M1	oe
	their 15 + 300 or 1.05 × 300 or 315	M1dep	oe
	their 0.19 × their 315	M1dep	19 × their 315 or 5985
	59.85	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	Pick out any correct step, eg 300 ÷ 19 × 1.05 300 × 0.5 × 0.19		M1M1M0A0 M1M0M0A0
	Beware, 10% of 19 = 1.90, 5% of 19 = 0.95, 1.90 + 0.95 = 2.85 (Alt 2)		M1M0M0A0
	If a choice of methods is seen, mark the best		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
4	**Alternative method 1**		
	$x + 2x + 3x + 60 = 360$	M1	360 – 60 or 300
	$6x + 60 = 360$ or $6x = 300$	M1dep	$\frac{360 - 60}{6}$
	50	A1	
	States that 120 + 50 ≠ 180 or 120 + 50 = 170	Q1	Strand (ii) oe eg 180 – 120 = 60 and 60 ≠ 50 x = 60 and 50 seen 50 and 130 ≠ 120 seen
	Alternative method 2		
	x = 180 – 120 or x = 60	M1	May be on diagram in the correct position
	60 + 2 × 60 + 3 × 60 + 60 or 60 + 120 + 180 + 60	M1dep	
	420	A1	$3x$ = 180 means a straight line
	States that 420 ≠ 360 or States 420 so cannot be a quadrilateral	Q1	Strand (ii) oe Left hand shape is a triangle or Left hand shape is not a quadrilateral

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
5	140 – 110 90 ÷ 3 or 30 or 1800 is 90° or 1800 × 4 or 7200 seen or 1800 ÷ 90 or 7200 ÷ 360 or 20	M1	oe 90 ÷ 1800 or 0.05° 1800 may be in sector D but must see 90
	1800 ÷ 90 × 140 or 2800 or 1800 ÷ 90 × 110 or 2200 or 1800 ÷ 90 × 20 or 400 or 1800 ÷ 90 × 30 or 1800 ÷ 3	M1dep	oe 140 ÷ 0.05 or 2800 or 110 ÷ 0.05 or 2200 or 20 ÷ 0.05 or 400 or 30 ÷ 0.05
	600	A1	SC1 for 150
	Additional Guidance		
	1800 is ¼, 7200 is the whole circle		M1
	1800 is ¼		M0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
6(a)	**Alternative method 1**		
	$4x - 10$	B1	
	$6x$ – their $4x$ = their $-10 - 4$ or $2x = -14$	M1	oe $\frac{\text{their } -10 - 4}{6 - \text{their } 4}$ or $\frac{-14}{2}$
	-7	A1ft	ft their $(4x - 10)$
	Alternative method 2		
	$3x + 2 = 2x - 5$	B1	
	their $3x - 2x = -5$ – their 2	M1	oe
	-7	A1ft	ft their $(3x + 2)$
	Additional Guidance		
	their $(4x - 10)$ must be two terms with one correct to award the method mark		
	their $(3x + 2)$ must be two terms with one correct to award the method mark		
	$6x + 4 = 4x - 5$, $2x = -9$, $x = -\frac{9}{2}$		B0M1A1ft
	$3x + 4 = 2x - 5$, $x = -9$		B0M1A1ft
	$6x + 4 = 22x - 25$ (2 incorrect terms), $29 = 16x$, $x = \frac{29}{16}$		B0M0A0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
6(b)	$2y - y^4$	B2	B1 each term Do not ignore fw for B2
	Additional Guidance		
	Do not accept $y2$		
	$2y + -y^4$		B1
	$2y - y^4 = y^3$		B1
	$2 \times y - y^4$		B1
	$y \times 2 - y \times y^3$		B0
	$y2 + -y^4$		B0
7(a)	25(%) : 75(%) or $\frac{1}{4} : \frac{3}{4}$	M1	oe
	1 : 3	A1	SC1 3 : 1
7(b)	19.5 ÷ 3 or 26 ÷ 4 or 6.5	M1	oe 19.5 ÷ 75 × 25
	6.50	A1	Correct money notation
	Additional Guidance		
	Condone 6.50p on answer line provided £ sign is not crossed out		M1A1

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
8	**Alternative method 1**		
	$6.25^2 + 15^2$ or $39(.0625) + 225$ or $264(.0625)$	M1	5, 12, 13 seen
	$\sqrt{6.25^2 + 15^2}$ or $\sqrt{39(.0625) + 225}$ or $\sqrt{264(.0625)}$	M1dep	oe $\frac{13}{5} \times 6.25$ or $\frac{13}{12} \times 15$
	[16.2, 16.3]	A1	Allow 16 with working shown
	Alternative method 2		
	$\tan^{-1}\frac{6.25}{15}$ or 22.6… or $\tan^{-1}\frac{15}{6.25}$ or 67.38…	M1	
	$\frac{15}{\cos \text{their } 22.6}$ or $\frac{15}{\sin \text{their } 67.38}$ or $\frac{6.25}{\sin \text{their } 22.6}$ or $\frac{6.25}{\cos \text{their } 67.38}$	M1dep	
	[16.2, 16.3]	A1	Allow 16 with working shown

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
9 Alt 1	**Alternative method 1**		
	Mid values seen (continuous data)	M1	5, 15, 25, 35 and 45 Allow one error
	All products seen for their mid values 4 × 5 or 20 8 × 15 or 120 9 × 25 or 225 3 × 35 or 105 1 × 45 or 45 or 515	M1dep	Allow one calculation error
	their (20 + 120 + 225 + 105 + 45) ÷ 25 their 515 ÷ 25 or 20.6 or 21 or 22 × 25 or 550	M1dep	
	20.6 or 21 and no or 515 and 550 and no	A1	SC2 15.6 or 16 and no or 16.6 or 17 and no or 25.6 or 26 and yes or 390 or 400 or 415 or 425 and 550 and no or 640 or 650 and 550 and yes

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
9 Alt 2	**Alternative method 2**		
	Mid values seen (discrete data)	M1	5.5, 15.5, 25.5, 35.5 and 45.5 Allow one error
	All products seen for their consistent mid points 4 × 5.5 or 22 8 × 15.5 or 124 9 × 25.5 or 229.5 3 × 35.5 or 106.5 1 × 45.5 or 45.5 or 527.5	M1dep	Allow one calculation error
	their (22 + 124 + 229.5 + 106.5 + 45.5) ÷ 25 their 527.5 ÷ 25 or 21.1 or 21 or 22 × 25 or 550	M1dep	
	21.1 or 21 and no or 527.5 and 550 and no	A1	SC2 15.6 or 16 and no or 16.6 or 17 and no or 25.6 or 26 and yes or 390 or 400 or 415 or 425 and 550 and no or 640 or 650 and 550 and yes
	Additional Guidance		
	Beware, sight of 5 is not necessarily the first mid value as there are 5 groups		
	Beware, the middle of the middle class is 25		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
10(a)	Substitutes and evaluates correctly to show that the answer is even	B1	eg $5^2 + 3^2 = 34$ or $3^2 + 5^2 = 34$ $25 + 9 = 34$ or $9 + 25 = 34$ $7^2 + 3^2 = 58$ or $3^2 + 7^2 = 58$ $49 + 9 = 58$ or $9 + 49 = 58$ $7^2 + 5^2 = 74$ or $5^2 + 7^2 = 74$ $49 + 25 = 74$ or $25 + 49 = 74$ Ignore fw
	Additional Guidance		
	One correct example required with or without incorrect examples eg $2^2 + 3^2 = 13$, $5^2 + 3^2 = 34$		B1
10(b)	Substitutes and evaluates correctly to show that the answer is odd	B1	eg $3^2 + 2^2 = 13$ or $2^2 + 3^2 = 13$ $9 + 4 = 13$ or $4 + 9 = 13$ $5^2 + 2^2 = 29$ or $2^2 + 5^2 = 29$ $25 + 4 = 29$ or $4 + 25 = 29$ $7^2 + 2^2 = 53$ or $2^2 + 7^2 = 53$ $49 + 4 = 53$ or $4 + 49 = 53$ Ignore fw
	Additional Guidance		
	One correct example required with or without incorrect examples eg $2^2 + 3^2 = 13$, $5^2 + 3^2 = 34$		B1

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
11	12	B1	
	their 12 × 1000 or 12 000 or 1.25 × 60 (× 60) or 75 or 4500 or their 12 ÷ 1.25 or 9.6 or 1000 ÷ 1.25 or 800 or 1.25 ÷ 1000 or 0.001 25	M1	oe
	their 12 000 ÷ their 75 or their 12 000 ÷ 1.25 or their 12 ÷ their 0.001 25 or their 9.6 × 1000 or their 12 × their 800 or 9600 or their 800 ÷ 60 (÷ 60) or 13.3(…) or 0.2(…) or their 12 × 1000 and 1.25 × 60 (× 60) or their 12 × 1000 and their 75 (× 60) or their 12 000 and their 4500	M1dep	oe
	160 or 2.66(…) or 2.67	A1	oe
	2 hours 40 minutes	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	160 or 2.66(…) or 2.67 implies 4 marks		B1M1M1A1A0
	2 hours 66 minutes implies 2.66		B1M1M1A1A0
	their 12 is their volume		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
12(a)	– 3	B1	
	32	B1	
	Additional Guidance		
	$x = -2$, $y = -3$		B1
	$x = 3$, $y = 32$		B1
12(b)	6 or 7 of their points plotted correctly	M1	tolerance ± $\frac{1}{2}$ square ft their points
	Fully correct smooth increasing curve passing through all 7 correct points	A1	tolerance ± $\frac{1}{2}$ square
13(a)	$\frac{2}{5}$	B1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
13(b)	**Alternative method 1**		
	$7 \div \frac{2}{5}$ or $7 \times \frac{5}{2}$ or 17.5 or $\frac{6}{5}$ or $\frac{5}{6}$	M1	oe $\frac{?}{6w} = \frac{7}{5w}$
	their $17.5 \times \frac{6}{5}$ or 21	M1	oe $7 \times \frac{6w}{5w}$
	$21 \times \frac{2}{5}$ or $7 \times \frac{6}{5}$ or 8.4 or 10 + 17.5 + 21 or 48.5	M1dep	oe
	19.4	A1	
	Alternative method 2		
	$5w \times \frac{2}{5} = 7$ or $\frac{5w}{10} = \frac{7}{4}$ or $\frac{5w}{7} = \frac{10}{4}$	M1	oe
	$(w =) \frac{7}{5} \times \frac{5}{2}$ or 3.5	M1	oe
	(Perimeter of A =) 10 + 17.5 + 21 or 48.5 or (Third side of B =) $6 \times 3.5 \times \frac{2}{5}$ or 8.4	M1	oe
	19.4	A1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
14(a)	£50 × 0.92	B1	
14(b)	**Alternative method 1**		
	9 ÷ 0.45 or 20 or 9 ÷ 45 or 0.2	M1	oe 5% = 1 (kg) or 1% = 0.2 (kg) or 10% = 2 (kg)
	their 20 – 9 or their 0.2 × 55	M1dep	oe 55 ÷ 5 or 9 + 2
	11	A1	
	Alternative method 2		
	$\frac{y}{9} = \frac{55}{45}$	M1	oe eg y : 9 = 55 : 45
	$9 \times \frac{55}{45}$	M1dep	oe
	11	A1	

15	**Alternative method 1**		
	$2 \times \pi \times 40$ or [251.2, 251.5] or 251 or 250	M1	
	$(2 \times \pi \times 40 + 200)$ or [251.2, 251.5] + 200 or 251 + 200 or 250 + 200	M1dep	
	Distance ÷ 18 or Distance ÷ 30	M1	
	25.(…) and yes or 15.(…) and yes	Q1ft	Strand (iii) decision to match their answers ft provided M1M0M1
	Alternative method 2		
	$2 \times \pi \times 40$ or [251.2, 251.5] or 251 or 250	M1	
	$(2 \times \pi \times 40 + 200)$ or [251.2, 251.5] + 200 or 251 + 200 or 250 + 200	M1dep	
	18 × 30 or 540	M1	
	[450, 451.5] and 540 and yes	Q1ft	Strand (iii) decision to match their answers ft provided M1M0M1
	Additional Guidance		
	100 + 100 + 40 + 40 = 280, 280 ÷ 18 = 15.(…)		M0M0M1Q0
	$\pi \times 80 = 251.3$, $251.3 \div 2 = 125.65$		M0
	Distance means any number using addition of lengths given in the question eg (100 + 40), 250, 200, 100		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
16(a)	$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{5}{6}$	B1	On every pair of branches oe Allow 0.16… or 0.17 Allow 0.83…
16(b)	$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$ × their $\frac{1}{6}$	M1	oe Allow 0.16… or 0.17 ft their $\frac{1}{6}$ provided [0, 1]
	$\frac{1}{36}$	A1ft	oe Allow 0.027… Allow 0.03 if working shown Ignore fw if attempting to convert $\frac{1}{36}$ to a decimal, otherwise, do not ignore fw, eg $\frac{1}{36} \times 2$

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
17	*ABC* = 52	M1	May be on diagram
	BAC = 52 or *BAQ* = 104 or *ACB* = 76	M1dep	May be on diagram
	PAB = 76 or *PBA* = 76	M1dep	May be on diagram
	28	A1	Clear evidence that 28 is for angle x
	Additional Guidance		
	Angles may be on diagram		
	ACB = 52 and *ABC* = 52		M1 only
18(a)	$\frac{\sin 130}{95} = \frac{\sin x}{50}$ or $0.008(\ldots) = \frac{\sin x}{50}$	M1	$\frac{95}{\sin 130} = \frac{50}{\sin x}$ or $124.(\ldots) = \frac{50}{\sin x}$
	$\frac{50 \sin 130}{95}$ or 0.4(…)	M1dep	$50 \div \frac{95}{\sin 130}$
	[23.7, 23.8] or 24	A1	
18(b)	$30^2 + 72^2 - 2 \times 30 \times 72 \cos 40$	M1	
	2774.(688…) or 2775	A1	
	[52.6, 52.7] or 53	A1	SC1 for [36.7, 36.8] or 37

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
19(a)	3 and 1.2 seen	M1	
	1.8	A1	SC1 for 1.9
	Additional Guidance		
	Beware, median = 1.8		
19(b)	110 – 70 or 40 or $\frac{25}{120}$ or 0.208… or 0.21	M1	109 – 70 or 39
	40 ÷ 120 × 25	M1dep	oe 39 ÷ 120 × 25
	[8.1, 8.4]	A1	
	8 or 9	B1ft	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
20(a)	$5x^2 + 10xy – 2xy – 4y^2$	M1	Allow one error in their four terms
	$5x^2 + 10xy – 2xy – 4y^2$	A1	Fully correct May be in a grid
	$5x^2 + 8xy – 4y^2$	A1ft	ft their four terms Do not ignore fw
20(b)	**Alternative method 1**		
	$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 – (4 \times 1 \times -2)}}{2}$	M1	oe Allow one error
	$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 – (4 \times 1 \times -2)}}{2}$ or $\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 – -8}}{2}$	A1	oe Fully correct
	2.7 and – 0.7	A1	SC2 for either 2.7 or – 0.7
	Alternative method 2		
	$(x – 1)^2 – 1 – 2 = 0$	M1	oe
	$1 \pm \sqrt{3}$	A1	oe Fully correct or 2.7(…) or – 0.7(…)
	2.7 and – 0.7	A1	SC2 for either 2.7 or – 0.7
	Additional Guidance		
	– 0.73(…) or 2.73(…) – 2^2 in the discriminant is one error unless recovered		M1A1A0

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
20(c)	$(ax+b)(cx+d)$ or $(x + 2)(x - 2)$	M1	where ac = 3 and bd = –10 or ad + bc = –1
	$(3x + 5)(x - 2)$	A1	
	$\frac{3x + 5}{x + 2}$	A1	Do not ignore fw
	Additional Guidance		
	$\frac{(3x - 5)(x + 2)}{(x + 2)(x - 2)}$ $= \frac{(3x - 5)}{(x - 2)}$		M1 A0 A0
21	$x^2 - 5x - 5x + 25$ or $x^2 - 10x + c$ x^2 + (term(s) in x) + 25 + 7 or $(x + \frac{a}{2})^2$	M1	
	a = –10	A1	
	b = 32	A1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
22	$\frac{70 - (17 + 21)}{8}$ or $\frac{32}{8}$ or 4	M1	oe
	12 and 20	A1	May be implied from histogram
	Correct scale on vertical axis to at least 2.0	B1	eg (0), 0.1, 0.2 … (0), 0.2, 0.4 … (0), 1, 2 …
	10 – 20 bar drawn at height 1.2 20 – 40 bar drawn at height 1 40 – 50 bar drawn at height 1.7	B3	(6 squares high) (5 squares high) (8.5 squares high) B2 for 2 correct bars drawn or 3 or 4 correct calculations B1 for 1 correct bar drawn or 1 or 2 correct calculations
	Additional Guidance		
	Note: Correct bar heights can be awarded even if scale is incorrect or not given		

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
23	**Alternative method 1**		
	$2x^2 + 7x - 1 = 4x + 1$	M1	Eliminates a variable
	$2x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0$ or $2x^2 + 3x = 2$	M1dep	Correctly reduces to three terms
	$(2x - 1)(x + 2)$ (= 0)	M1dep	If quadratic formula used here it must be fully correct
	$x = \frac{1}{2}, x = -2$ or $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = 3$ or $x = -2, y = -7$	A1	SC3 if from T & I and 2nd answer not obtained
	$x = \frac{1}{2}, y = 3$ and $x = -2, y = -7$	A1	
	Alternative method 2		
	$y = 2\left(\frac{y-1}{4}\right)^2 + 7\left(\frac{y-1}{4}\right) - 1$	M1	Eliminates a variable
	$y^2 + 4y - 21 = 0$ or $y^2 + 4y = 21$	M1dep	Correctly reduces to three terms
	$(y - 3)(y + 7)$ (= 0)	M1dep	If quadratic formula used here it must be fully correct
	$y = 3, y = -7$ or $y = 3, x = \frac{1}{2}$ or $y = -7, x = -2$	A1	SC3 if from T & I and 2nd answer not obtained
	$y = 3, x = \frac{1}{2}$ and $y = -7, x = -2$	A1	

Q	Answer	Mark	Comments
24	350 or 450 or 449.$\dot{9}$ or 24.5 or 25.5 or 25.4$\dot{9}$	B1	
	450 ÷ 24.5 or 18.3(6) or 18.4 or their 450 ÷ their 24.5	M1	Accept (400, 450] for their 450 Accept [24.5, 25) for their 24.5
	450 ÷ 24.5 and 18 or 449.$\dot{9}$ ÷ 24.5 and 18	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	400 ÷ 25		M0